Supporting information

Bamboo-like nitrogen-doped carbon supported chlorine-doped Fe₂P as

an antibacterial oxygen reduction catalyst

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Electrochemical measurements

Electrochemical measurements were conducted on CHI 760E workstation with a threeelectrode system. The glassy carbon electrode was used as a working electrode, the Pt foil as a counter electrode and the Ag/AgCl as a reference electrode, respectively. All of potentials in electrochemical measurements were converted to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) according to the following equation:

$$E_{RHE} = E_{Ag/AgCl} + 0.059 \text{pH} + 0.197$$
 (1)

The number of electrons transferred and HO_2^- production yield (% HO_2^-) were accessed via the rotating ring-disk electrode (RRDE) mode. The number of electrons transferred and percentage peroxide formation were calculated according to the following equations:

$$n = 4 \times \frac{I_D}{I_D + I_R/N}$$
(2)
%HO₂⁻ = 200 × $\frac{I_D/N}{I_D + I_R/N}$ (3)

Here, I_D and I_R (mA cm⁻²) are disk current and ring current, respectively. N represents the collection efficiency of the Pt ring (0.37).

Antibacterial activity

Escherichia coil (ATCC 25922) was selected as antibacterial model to conduct vitro antibacterial measurements. Luria bertani (LB) liquid medium and solid medium were prepared in advance for sterilization. Bacterial solution was diluted to 106 CFU/mL (CFU = colony-forming unit) with sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, and then 0.1 mL dilute bacterial solution was inoculated on LB solid medium. 20 μ L catalyst solution with the concentration of 0.1 g/mL was dropped on the 8 mm filter paper affixed on the medium. The blank control group was dropped the same volume of sterile water. The culture dish was placed in 37 °C incubator for 24 h. The antibacterial activity of the catalyst was characterized by measuring the diameter of the inhibition circle. The measurements were repeated three times to ensure the accuracy of the results. The results were colorized using the corresponding software for visualization.

Assembly and operation of MFCs

The air cathode was composed of catalyst layer, collector layer (100 mesh titanium mesh) and gas diffusion layer. 90 mg acetylene black and 150 μ L 60% polytetrafluorethylene were sonicated for 30 min following by coating on one side of titanium mesh (3 cm × 3 cm) uniformly. The gas diffusion layer was obtained by heating it to 370 °C for 20 min, which contributed to the diffusion of O₂. Another side of the titanium mesh was coated with 4 mg cm⁻² catalyst as catalyst layer for subsequent assembly. The anode was made by carbon cloth (2 cm × 3 cm) after pre-treatment. MFCs were operated with an external resistance of 1000 Ω at a constant temperature of 30 °C. Anode electrolyte was renewed when the output voltage dropped below 50 mV. The electrolyte contained CH₃COONa (0.5 g L⁻¹), NaH₂PO₄·2H₂O (2.76 g L⁻¹), Na₂HPO₄·12H₂O (11.4 g L⁻¹), NH₄Cl (0.3 g L⁻¹) and KCl (1.3 g L⁻¹). The output voltage was recorded every 5 min through data acquisition instrument (USB-5936, Aertai,

China). Power density curves and polarization curves were measured by turning external resistors.



Figure S2 (a-b) XRD patterns. (c) Raman spectra. (d) N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherms and pore size distributions.



Figure S3. SEM images of (a) Cl-Fe₂P/NC, (b) Fe₂P/NC, (c) Cl-Fe/NC, (d) Fe/NC.



Figure S4. (a) CV curves in N₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH. (b) the resistance to poisoning of Cl-

Fe₂P/NC and 20 wt% Pt/C.



Figure S5. LSV with different electrode rotation speeds of Cl-Fe₂P/NC.



Figure S6. Equivalent circuit.



Figure S7. CV curves of (a) Cl-Fe₂P/NC, (b) Fe₂P/NC, (c) Cl-Fe/NC and (d) Fe/NC.

Catalysts	R_s (Ohm cm ⁻²)	R _{ct} (Ohm cm ⁻²)	R _w (Ohm cm ⁻²)
Cl-Fe ₂ P/NC	0.62	0.50	0.81
Fe ₂ P/NC	0.67	0.49	0.88
Cl-Fe/NC	0.71	0.42	1.08
Fe/NC	0.83	0.21	1.09

 Table S1. Impedance fitting results

Table S2. Summary of ORR activities of various catalysts in 0.1 M KOH.

Catalysts	Half-wave potential (V)	Onset potential (V) Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)		Ref.
Cl-Fe ₂ P/NC	0.91	0.99	97.6	this work
Pd-Gd ₂ O ₃ /C	0.877	0.986	55.5	1
FeSA-SeNC- meso/microporous	0.895	/	54.4	2
FeNPC	0.904	1.02	84	3
S-Zn-N-C-950	0.89	1.0	40.4	4
Fe3O4/La2O3@N,O- CNSs	0.88	1.05	40	5
Cu,Co/NSC1,	0.95	1.04	52.3	6
L ₁₀ -PtZn@N-C	0.93	1.04	67	7
Fe,CoZn ₉₊₉ -NO/WC	0.830	0.930	84.2	8

Anode	Cathode	External Resistance	Output Voltage	Power Density	Ref.
Carbon cloth	Cl-Fe ₂ P/NC	1000 Ω	600 mV	1505 mW m^{-2}	this work
Carbon cloth	TiO2-NTs supported Co-Ni (1:1)	/	691 mV	104 mW m ⁻²	9
Carbon felt	MPC-800	1000 Ω	470 mV	240 mW m ⁻²	10
Carbon cloth	GCN-Co@CoO	1000 Ω	600 mV	611 mW m^{-2}	11
Carbon felt	GO/MgO	1000 Ω	401 mV	755.63 mW m^{-2}	12
Carbon cloth	Co/Al ₂ O ₃ -rGO	/	535 mV	548.19 mW m^{-2}	13
Carbon cloth	Cu/NC-700	/	553 mV	489.2 mW m^{-2}	14
Carbon cloth	NCA800	1000 Ω	/	$1051 \text{mW} \text{m}^{-2}$	15
Carbon cloth	Cu-N/C@Cu-2	1000 Ω	503 mV	581 mW m^{-2}	16
Carbon cloth	C/FeMnO ₃	1000 Ω	350 mV	460 mW m^{-2}	17
Carbon cloth	N-5-rGO@CNF	1000 Ω	622 mV	$826 \text{ mW} \text{m}^{-2}$	18

Table S3. The performance of air-cathode single-chamber MFCs equipped with the various ORR catalysts

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